Taylor Rozantz

AP English Literature and Composition

Composition: Independent Reading Research

January 6, 2010

**SKILLS PAGE**

**16.2 Avoid ref. to the reader/author**

MY SENTENCE: Careful writers choose words to present and give the right appearance of their literary work.

EXPLANATION: do not use references to the author or reader while writing a paper.

REVISED EXAMPLE: In a literary work, words are chosen to present and give the right appearance.

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: Mario completed the even by doing a triple somersault.

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**SKILLS PAGE**

**11.2 Pronoun/Antecedent agreement**

MY SENTENCE: Words are like objects in a painting, they present an obvious action, but when observed closely, it can have a deeper more encompassing meaning.

EXPLANATION: a pronoun should agree in number, gender, and person with its antecedent.

REVISED EXAMPLE: Words are like objects in a painting, they present obvious **actions**, but when observed closely, **they** can have a deeper more encompassing meaning.

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: Raccoons often dunk their food in water before eating.

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**13.1 In-text citation**

MY SENTENCE: “I circled for miles, there was just no way / to park. Back again, she takes up macramé.” (7-8).

EXPLANATION: do not have periods in the middle of quotes.

REVISED EXAMPLE: “I circled for miles, there was just no way / to park. Back again, she takes up **macramé**” (7-8).

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: “for dreams I comprehend in the morning” (14) and “lose the JV game” (16).

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**SKILLS PAGE**

**5.2 Independent Clauses**

MY SENTENCE: With the emphasis on back again, the meaning behind it is the different points of our life.

EXPLANATION: do not use references to the author or reader while writing a paper.

REVISED EXAMPLE: With the emphasis on back again, the meaning behind it is the different points of our life.

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: Mario completed the even by doing a triple somersault.

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**5.2 Independent Clauses**

MY SENTENCE: The symbol could have a literal meaning in the story but outside the story it could represent a whole different meaning or view of a subject.

EXPLANATION: Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it joins independent clauses.

REVISED EXAMPLE: The symbol could have a literal meaning in the story**,** but outside the story it could represent a whole different meaning or view of a subject.

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: The sky looks clear, yet rain has been forecast.

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**SKILLS PAGE**

**16.2 Avoid ref to the reader/author**

MY SENTENCE: With the emphasis on back again, the meaning behind it is the different points of our life.

EXPLANATION: do not use references to the author or reader while writing a paper.

REVISED EXAMPLE: With the emphasis on back again, the meaning behind it is the different **points of life.**

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: Mario completed the even by doing a triple somersault.

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**9.3 Active and Passive Voice**

MY SENTENCE: The word “were” is used to show the journey of stages and developments in one’s life.

EXPLANATION: The sentence implies both passive voice and the idea of intent by the author. We don’t know why the author did things, so it is best to just analysis the text.

REVISED EXAMPLE: The word “were” is used to show the journey of stages and developments **in life.**

ORIGINAL EXAMPLE: Mario completed the event by doing a triple somersault.